



Wayfair Supply Chain Analytics

Inventory Replenishment & Risk Management



01

Define Problems

02

Replenishment & Substitution Pool

03

Priority & Substitution Strategy

04

Supplier Management

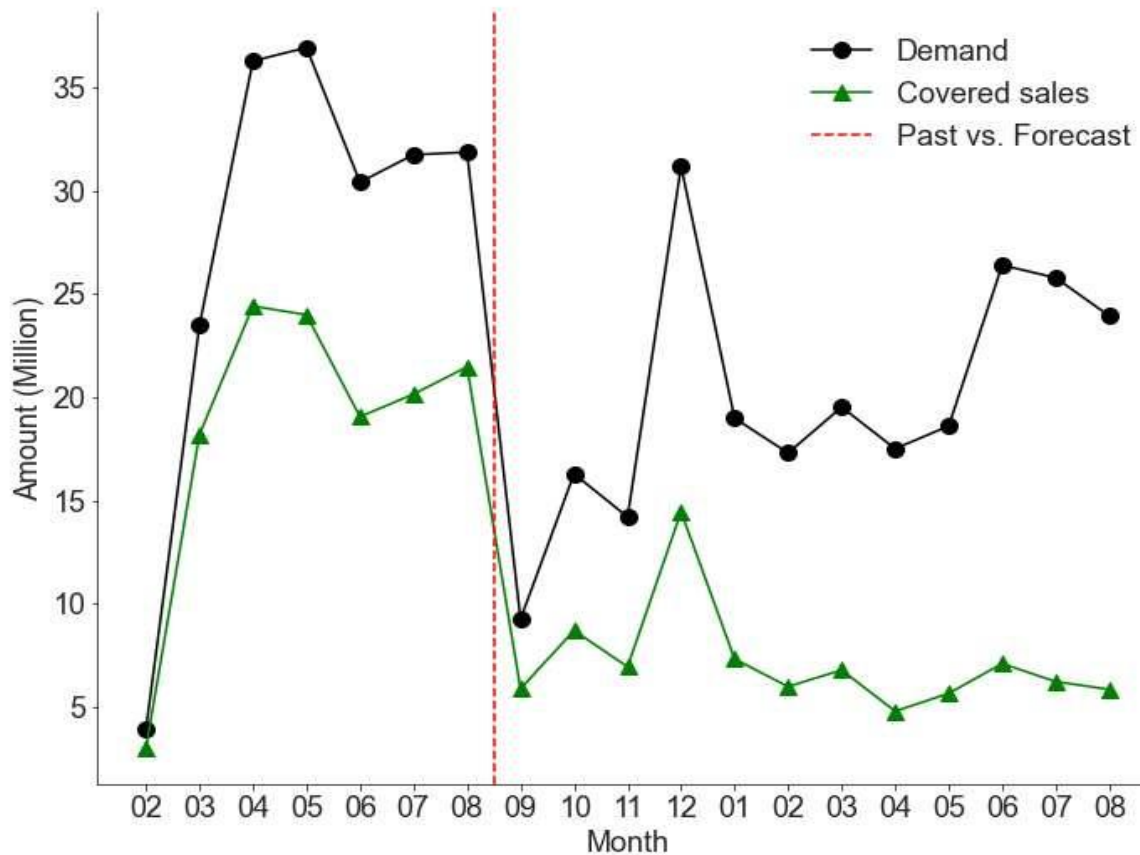
05

Conclusion

01 Define Problems

Define Problems

Demand and Covered Sales Trend in the US Marketplace



01

Low average coverage percentage: 3.2%
Over 100 thousand undersupplied SKUs per month.

02

Manufacturing and logistical limitation
Placing orders that exceed suppliers' capacity is not practical, especially for top demand products.

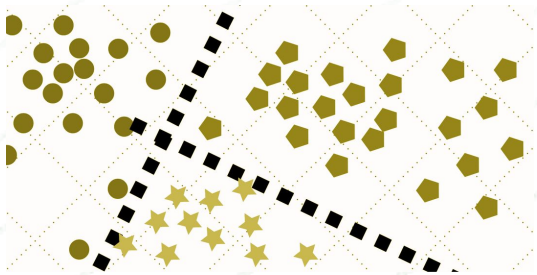
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Supplier diversification issue
A heavy reliance on first-tier suppliers is dangerous.

How can we improve coverage% and control supply chain risks efficiently?

Solve Problems in 3 Steps

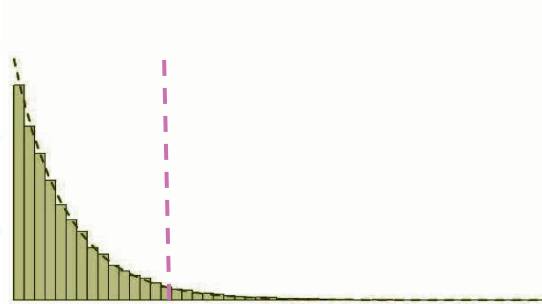
Replenishment & Substitution Pool



1

- Distinguish replenishment pools in short-term & long-term to lower the manufacturing and logistical risk.
- Create a substitution pool from overstock SKUs.

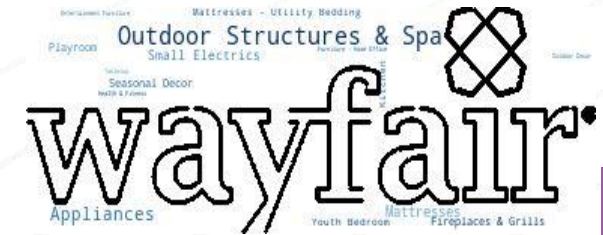
Priority & Substitution Strategies



2

- Build a Priority Score model , considering date, missed sale, missed count, and shipment type.
- Sort monthly SKUs by Priority Score, and obtain monthly prioritized SKU list by finding the tipping point.
- Substitute overstock SKUs for unselected low priority SKUs.

Supplier Management



3

- Provide supplier management suggestions for different types of suppliers.
- Find potential supplier risks and provide outreach strategy.

02 Replenishment & Substitution Pool

Factors Affecting Efficiency

- **Wholesale Cost**

Higher wholesale cost indicates higher complexity in manufacturing and longer time to satisfy demand.

- **Demand Quantity**

More time is needed to fulfil high demand SKUs.
Low demand SKUs are not allowed by batch manufacturing.

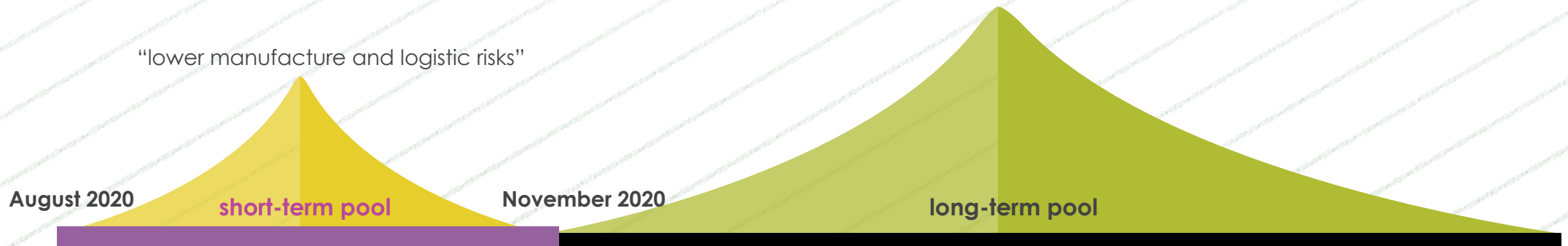
- **Shipment**

Size of parcel determines logistics efficiency.



* "The lead time will depend on the materials used and how and where it will be made, but will usually take between **6 to 10 weeks.**"

Solution: Create Different Replenishment Pools



Create Replenishment & Substitute Pool

Replenishment Pool

- **Short-term**

- Sep 2020 - Oct 2020 SKU selection pool
- Group category by wholesale cost: high, medium, low.
- Shrink **excess forecast demand** for high and low groups based on predicted maximum manufacture capacity.

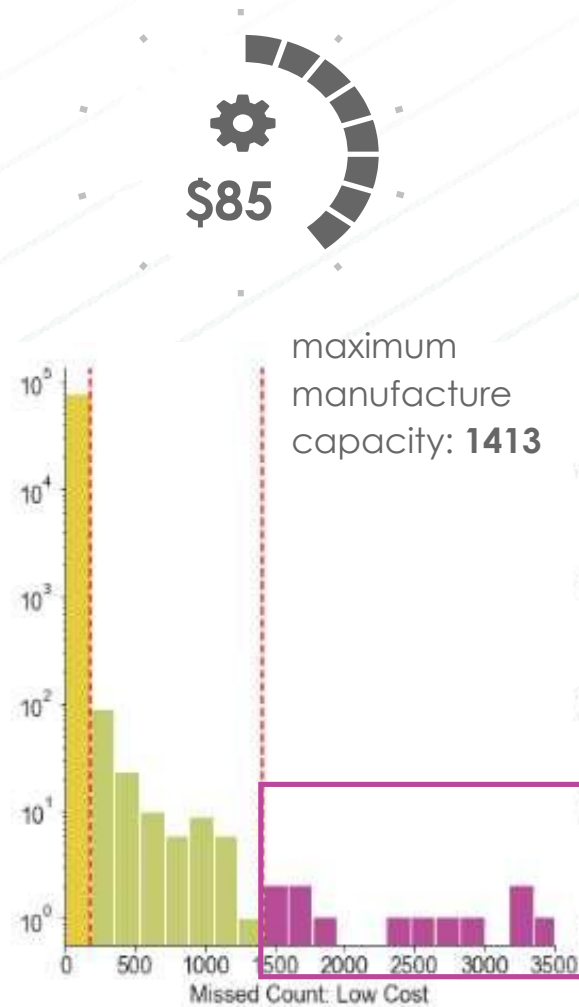
- **Long-term**

- Nov 2020 and afterwards SKU selection pool.
- Drop **low demand SKUs**.

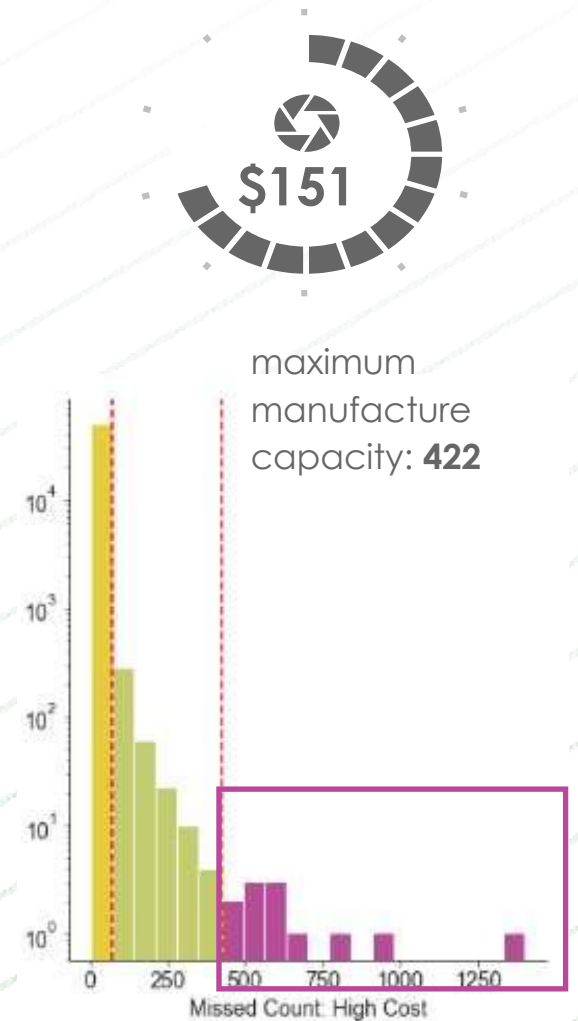
Substitute Pool

- Use overstock SKUs as substitution.

Low Cost Categories



High Cost Categories





03 Priority & Substitution Strategy

Priority Strategy: SKU

- **Priority Score = (Missed Sales + Adjusted Demand * 100) * Parcel Effect**

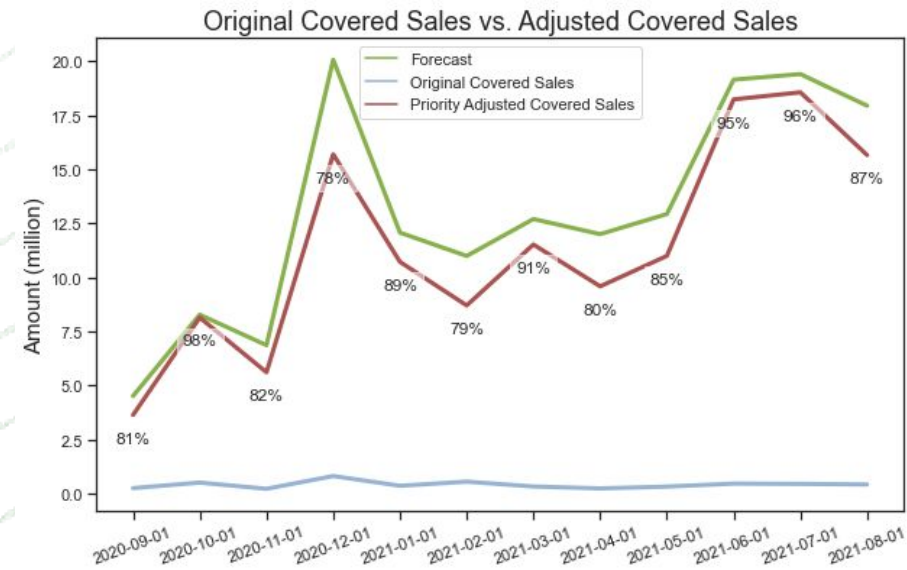
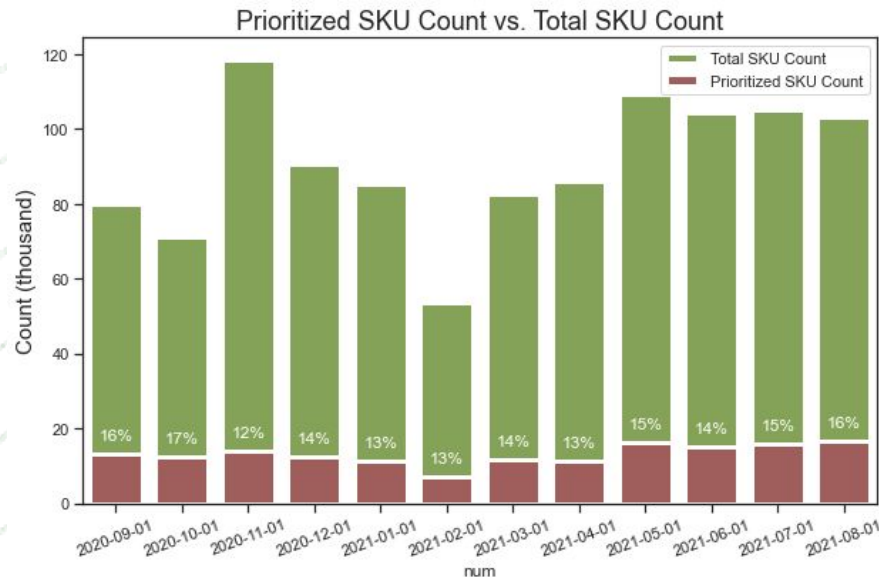
- Missed Sales: larger missed sales make greater contribution to fill the gap.
- Adjusted Demand:
 - ✓ Give weight to high demand but low missed sales products.
 - ✓ Demand = Missed Sales / Wholesale Cost, an indicator of actual demand.
 - ✓ Why adjusted: Take production limitation into account.
- Parcel Effect : 1.5 for small parcels in short term period, 1 for all others.

- **Customize monthly prioritized SKU list by finding the tipping point.**

prioritized top 14% SKU



monthly average covered sales increase to 83%



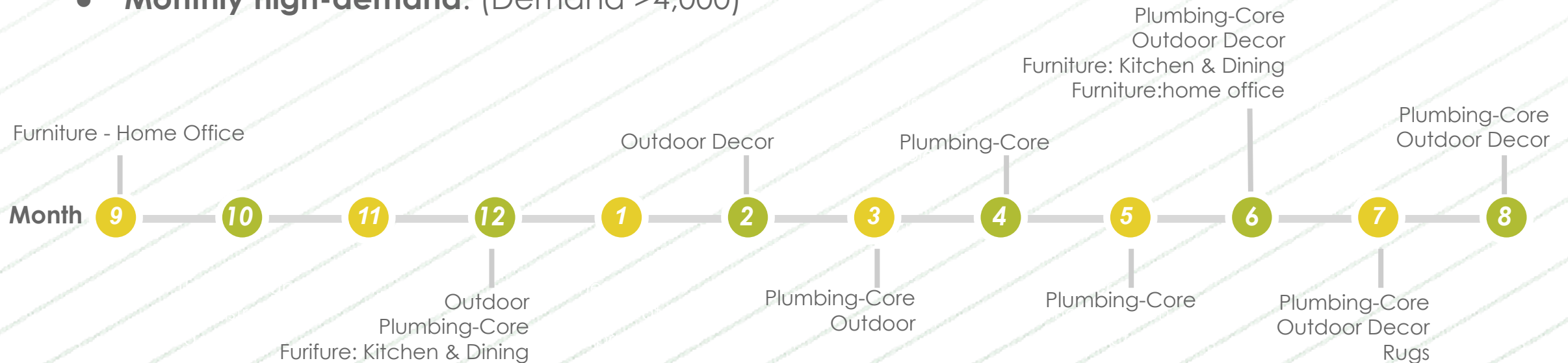
Priority Strategy: Category

Based on monthly prioritized **SKU list**, identify prioritized **Category list**.

- **All-time high-missed-sale high-demand** (Missed Sale > 1M, min Demand > 2,000)



- **Monthly high-demand:** (Demand >4,000)



Substitution Strategy

Substitute overstock SKUs for low priority undersupply SKUs

Overstock:
71,460 SKUs
495,283 records

Filter

Overstock > \$50

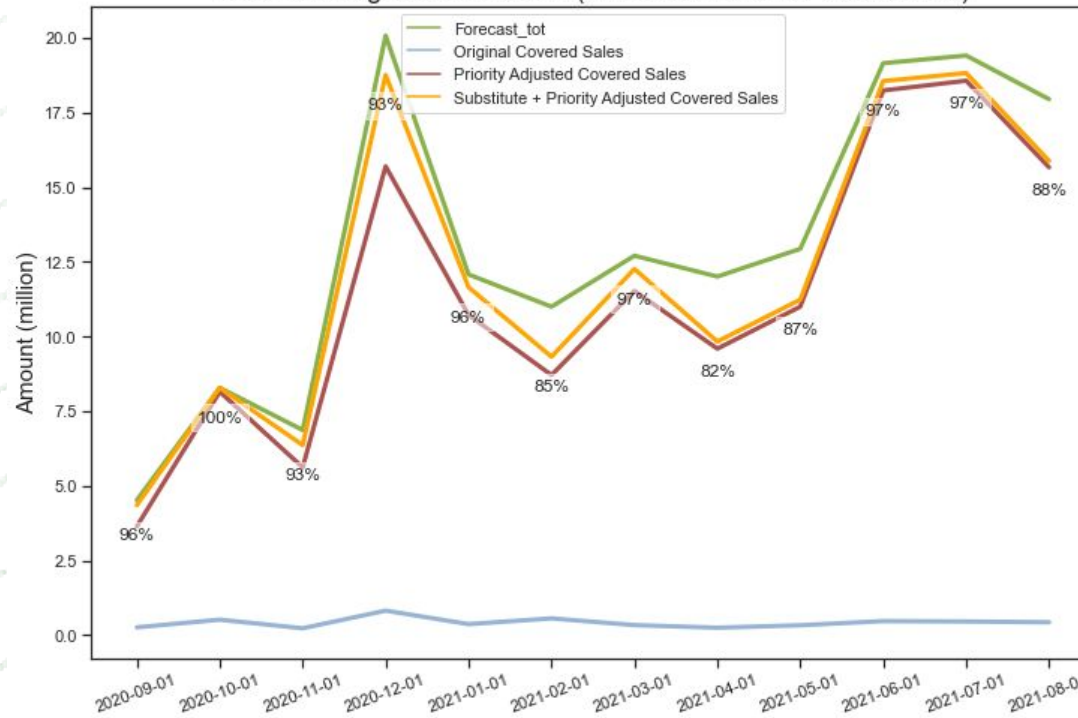
6,024 SKUs
20,178 records

Match

Same item class
Same month
Wholesale cost within range:
0.5-2x

Undersupply:
140,704 low priority SKUs
972,659 records

Total Coverage Increase (Prioritized SKU list + Substitute)



Result

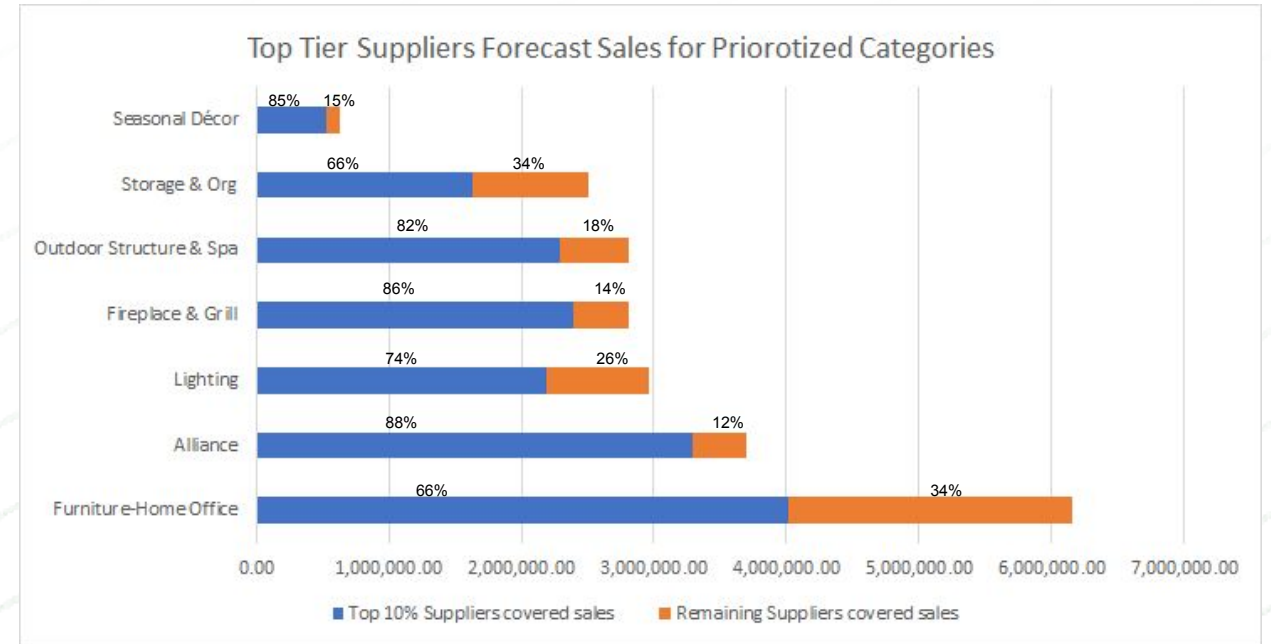
- Most SKU matched, only 3.4% (17,112 records) overstock inventory left.
- Maximum potential average coverage percentage increase is **9.6%**, from **83%** to **92.6%**.



04 Supplier Management

Supplier Risk

- **Overall:**
Top 2% suppliers are responsible for 48.49% of sales.
- **Prioritized Categories:**
“Don’t Let Your Supply Chain Control Your Business!”
- **Recommendations:**



Large Suppliers

- ✓ Maintain relationship
- ✓ Give enough product prepare time

Small Suppliers

- ✓ Target Best performance
- ✓ Improve conversion rate

General Suggestion

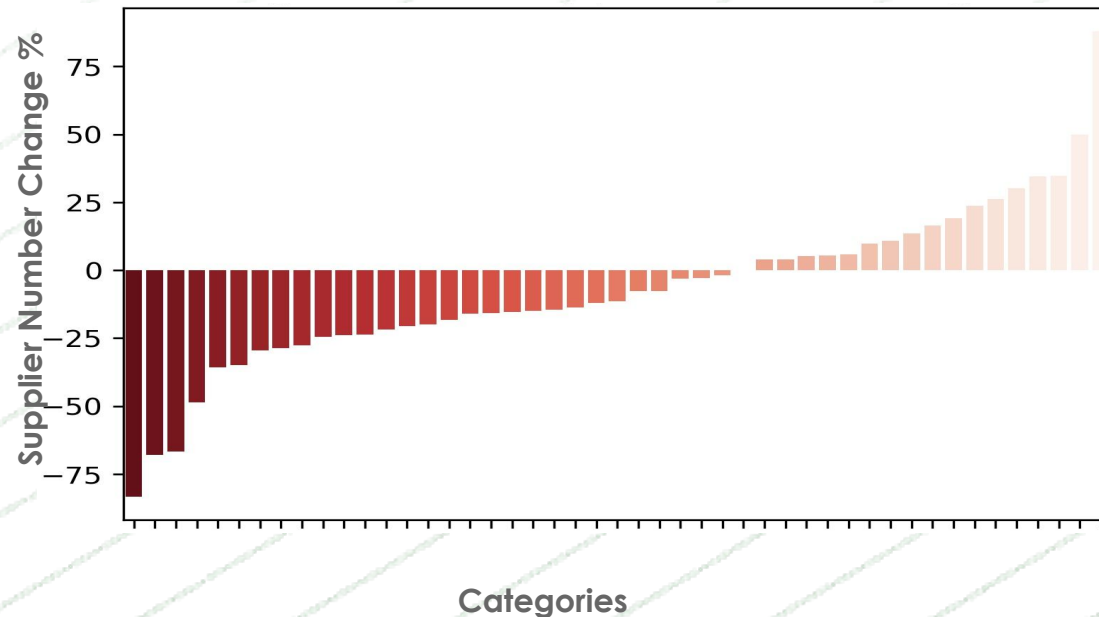
- ✓ Outreach to more suppliers

Supplier Outreach Strategy

01 The change of supplier numbers over time

$$\text{Change\%} = (N_{\text{future}} - N_{\text{past}}) / N_{\text{past}} * 100$$

- Where N refers to number of unique suppliers in each category.
- **Result:**



02 Ranking Model

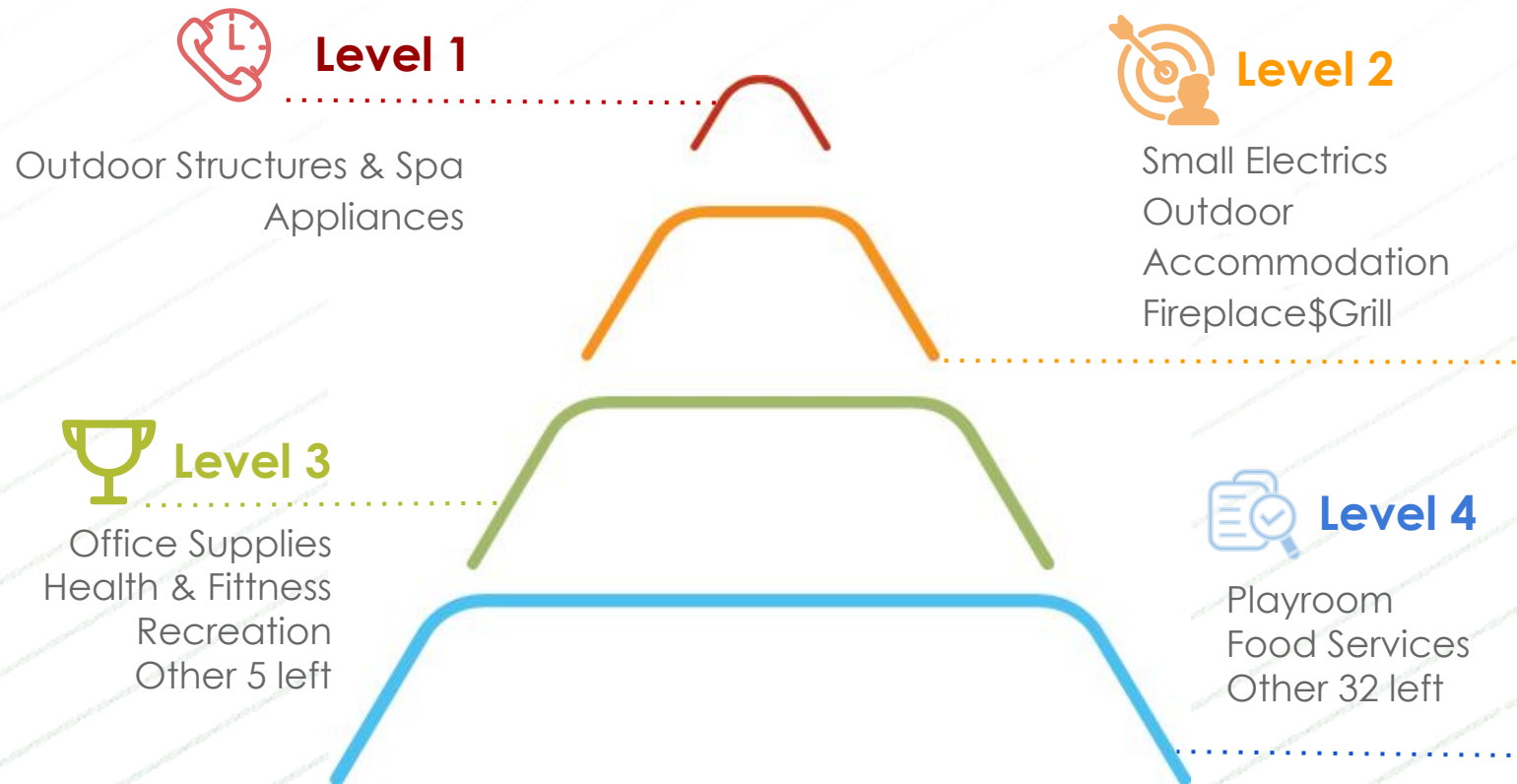
$$\text{Ranking Metrics} = \text{Priority Score} * \text{Change\%}$$

- Priority score: measures the importance of each category.
- Change%: reveals necessity of outreaching to new suppliers.

03 Hierarchy of Categories

- Identify 4 levels of categories.

Hierarchy of Category



Findings

- For Outdoor Structures & SPA category, average decrease of number of suppliers on **accessories** is over **50%**, higher than other item classes.
- For Outdoors category, number of supplier decreases in **ALL** 26 item classes are larger than **10%**.
- For Office Supplies category, number of suppliers decreases **50%**, number of item class decreases from **20** to **1**.

05 Conclusion

Conclusion

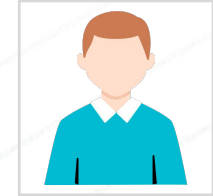
Maximize **coverage%** , lower **risks** !



Inventory Replenishment

- Create replenishment and substitution pools.
- Consider risk in lead time in recent replenishment.
- Trigger proposal on prioritized SKUs (top **14%**) will bring an average **83%** coverage.
- Substitute overstock SKUs for low priority undersupply SKUs will lead to an additional maximum **9%** increase.

Supplier Management



- Form close ties with first tier vendors.
- Maintain direct tie with selective small suppliers.
- Outreach to new suppliers.
- Put limited resources on influential categories (e.g. Level 1 & 2) and item classes to diversify suppliers.

Future study

- Forecast error range
- Economic uncertainty and structural change

Thank You!